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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000  
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London & River Plate Bank Limited.....	New York
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....	New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of bills on all Brazilian Ports. Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direktion der Diskonto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,395.)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direktion der Diskonto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding Bank in London, Hamburg
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Bram's Sons & Co., London.
France.....	Crédit Lyonnais and branches
Spain.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp
Belgium.....	H. Albert de Pay & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....	Banca Generale, branches and correspondents
Portugal.....	Mercantile & Co., Naples, Banco Lisboa & Agues and correspondents
United States.....	Kuhn, Peabody & Co., New York, G. Amsinck & Co., New York
Uruguay.....	Emilio Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Emilio Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Deutsche Felsenberg Bank, B. Ayres, and any other countries

Allows 5% p. a. interest on account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time:

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5% p. a. for 5 to 12 months

6% p. a. for 12 months and upwards

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Quettger—Krah,

Directors.

## THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of spot quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily cable reports from the Associated Commercial, and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

We regret to note that our hellicose colleagues who have been engaged in organizing military operations against England here in Brazil, do not find it convenient to reply to the statement of the case which we published in our last issue. They find, we doubt not, that they can not contest the propositions laid down, while admitting them would be a confession of culpability which they dare not place before their readers. We do not question any man's right to extend his sympathies and aid whosoever he pleases, but he has no right, in doing so, to involve others in any complication whatever. Under the law of nations, no man has a right to organize a hostile expedition under a neutral flag. In the United States, although a large party was in open sympathy with Ireland, the government did not hesitate to use its military force to break up the Fenian raids into Canada, and it has again and again employed police authority to suppress expeditions into Cuba. Our contention that the Portuguese and their Brazilian sympathizers have no right to use Brazilian territory for hostile demonstrations against England can not be contested, and the silence of our colleagues is a virtual admission of that proposition. The question now arises: Will they continue to do what they know to be illegal, and which may give Great Britain an incontestable claim against Brazil in case of actual war?

The outbreak of an epidemic on the ironclad *Ritcheu* at Montevideo, which some of our exchanges declare to be *beriberi*, should convince the naval and sanitary

authorities of this capital that it is full time for thorough investigation and reform. The prevalence of *beriberi* in the navy shows that there is either something seriously wrong in the sanitary condition of the ships, or else the rations supplied are not what they ought to be. It has reached that point where almost every Brazilian naval vessel sent out on a cruise suffers from this terrible disease, and the unavoidable result will be that in case of war the Brazilian navy will be incapacitated for service from this cause alone. It has been frequently observed by visitors that the ordinary rules of cleanliness and sanitation are not as strictly observed on Brazilian naval vessels as on those of most other nations. This in itself could not fail to cause fatal results where so many men are crowded within so limited a space, but there is without doubt another reason. If not too offensive to the *brins* of naval men, particularly those connected with the arsenal and sub-departments of this capital, we should like to see a strong commission of competent medical men appointed to inspect the food furnished the men on ship-board, and also the manner of preparing and serving it. A couple of years ago an attempt was made to create a commission to study *beriberi* in order to determine its causes and cure, but through some professional jealousy the measure failed. The prevalence of this mysterious disease along the whole Brazilian coast, and especially on naval vessels, ought to convince the government and the medical profession that the investigation should not be longer delayed. If Brazilian physicians are too indifferent and unprofessional to do the work themselves voluntarily, then the government should not hesitate a moment to call in foreign experts for the service. It is clearly criminal to permit this state of affairs to continue. As the case now stands it is more dangerous for a Brazilian sailor to go out on a cruise, than to face the guns of an enemy. Perhaps it will be necessary to compel officers to give up some of their *Ovidio* promenades and attend more strictly to their official duties, and it may reduce the profits of some of the arsenal rings, but it is of vital consequence to the efficiency and good credit of the service and should therefore be carried into execution at once.

When we asserted a short time since that we did not credit the report that the United States government had formally recognized the Brazilian republic, we felt convinced that President Harrison would be governed by well-established precedents, and that he would be sufficiently well informed to know that no such form of government yet existed. We could not believe, also, that so important a step would be taken without transmitting the news immediately to the representative of the United States government at this capital. In all this, however, we appear to have been radically mistaken. Under the pressure of a political controversy, which only too often is the cause of painful blunders, the President and his cabinet have taken the extraordinary step of formally recognizing a republic which does not yet exist, and of becoming the sponsors of a political organization widely different from that of the United States and peculiarly obnoxious to the ruling political ideas of that country. In acting thus, the President has exhibited an unpardonable weakness in yielding to the irresponsible clamors of a political party seeking to make partizan capital out of a charge of inconsistency. Not one of these politicians knew the actual state of affairs in Brazil, and not one of them will be held responsible for the blunder made. If everything goes well, the President will unquestionably claim the credit of having foreseen the result, but if the organization of the republic

does not go well—then what? We have none but the best wishes for the successful organization of the republic in Brazil, now that the irrevocable preliminary step is taken, but at the same time we can not deceive ourselves as to facts and possible results. The revolution of November 15th accomplished nothing but the overthrow of the monarchy. The leaders of that movement then organized themselves into a provisional government, acclaiming one of their number Chief, and selecting others to take charge of the regular administrative departments. In their manifesto they expressly declare that the provisional government, is "simply a temporary agent of the national sovereignty," an agent necessary to preserve order during the period required to consult the people. It was not a popular revolution, consequently the provisional government did not represent the popular will. In view of the facts that a "federalist republic," which is the form of government decided upon, can only be organized by the federation of separate, self-governing states—which do not exist—and can only exist where there is a popular, representative form of government, the people deciding various public questions and selecting their rulers and legislators through free popular elections—which have not been held as yet—it must be admitted that the Brazilian republic does not yet exist. We do not question the belief that such a republic will be organized, but certainly not before the end of the current year, and perhaps not for a much longer time. Think what we may, there is no escaping the conclusion that the present government is nothing more, nor less, than a dictatorship, the chief of which exercises unlimited arbitrary power, and who, in conjunction with his ministers, is promulgating laws of every kind and description by mere decree. This is not only arbitrary, but it is inconsistent with the manifesto of November 15th, in which the provisional government announced that its mission is "to guarantee the liberty and rights of citizens, together with public order." And then, before the year closed, it began to decree laws and changes in public institutions which in a true republic can only be effected through popular elections and legislative acts. And if our knowledge of human nature in general, and Brazilian nature in particular, is even approximately correct, this is only the beginning of a personal rule so arbitrary and far-reaching that it will be impossible for even the most enthusiastic and hopeful of revolutionists to call it "republican."

The sentence of death to which ten soldiers of the 2nd artillery, implicated in the mutiny which occurred on the 18th December last, were condemned by the military commission, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The reports pervertedly sent hence to Europe, muting shortcomings which only existed in the fantastic imaginations of those who had invented such an occurrence, are thus fully convicted of falsehood by this magnanimous act of Marshal Deodoro. —*Gazeta de Notícias*, 23d February.

We have a word or two to say on this subject, which we trust our colleague will permit as a comment on the above excerpt. The detailed reports of the December mutiny were given to the New York papers by a steamship captain who left this port two days after the occurrence, and were nothing more than the stories then current in this city and Petropolis. These stories were telegraphed from New York to Europe, as shown by our exchanges. As the government had charge of the telegraph office, it is unlikely that any such reports were telegraphed direct from Rio. However, in view of the fact that such shootings were currently believed here by almost everyone for weeks after the event, and as the authorities mistakenly closed every avenue of information, leaving the public to exercise its

"fantastic imagination" at pleasure, we are led to believe that the fault lies elsewhere than on the shoulders of those whom the *Gazeta* accuses. It has been the practice here for the government to make a mystery of all such matters, and it can not justly complain, therefore, if false reports become current. We only now know that ten men had been condemned to death, and we would not have known this had it not been politic to announce executive clemency. But, even yet we do not know how many men were killed on the night of December 18th! The best way to avoid false reports is to make an end of all mystery in all such matters where the public has a right to the fullest information.

#### COFFEE.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—It may be of interest to your numerous readers to have a report on the present position and future prospects of Brazilian coffee. In any case the subject should be fairly ventilated in the interests of all concerned. I therefore beg to submit to you the following simple figures and shall be glad, if in doing so, I can call for reply, for or against my figures.

For good information received, I calculate that from the 1st March we may estimate the stock of coffee in the interior at 1,500,000 bags. I estimate receipts in Rio at 7,500 bags per day from 1st March to 30th June. This would leave us with about 600,000 bags to carry over to next crop.

I estimate the 1890-1891 crop: Rio 3,000,000, Santos 3,500,000.

The 1890-1891 crop may be expected early to market and both Rio and Santos coffees promise to be of good quality.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,  
Nemo.

Rio, 22nd Feb'y., 1890.

#### PASSPORTS.

Decree No. 212 of February 22nd reads as follows:

Art. 1.—All persons may enter and remain in the national territory, or retire therefrom in time of peace, how and whenever it may suit them, carrying with them their property, independent of a passport, provided the police laws and the rights of third parties are observed.

Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

#### LABOR CONTRACTS.

Decree No. 213 of February 22nd reads as follows:

Art. 1.—The laws of September 13th, 1889, October 11th, 1887, No. 2,827 of March 15th, 1879, and all dispositions over and above the common law relative to contracts for the location of agricultural labor, are revoked.

Art. 2.—Outside of the municipality of the Federal Capital, to the authorities of each of the federated states exclusively pertains the quality of regulating the mutual relations in law between the employer and the employed within the respective territory.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$929,858.90 in gold.

—It is said that there were 15,000 persons down with influenza in Montevideo on the 10th inst.

—It is proposed to lay a telephone line between the city of Buenos Aires and the outer anchorage for the use of steamers.

—The Montevideo custom-house receipts last year amounted to \$10,362,432, and those of the whole republic to \$10,797,979.

—Our Argentine exchanges mention a rumor that Bacyava had proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to the Argentine Republic.

—The export of frozen sheep from the River Plate last year reached an aggregate of 1,245,325 carcasses, divided between three exporting houses.

—There must be something wrong with the Buenos Aires postoffice. Our exchanges from there are always late, sometimes quite three weeks after the date of publication. Our Buenos Aires exchanges of the 1st inst. came to hand only on the 19th.

—The *River Plate Times*, of Montevideo, hears that Minister Bacyava's hotel bill for the few days he stopped in that city, amounted to \$2,200. Our colleague remarks that the "lightness of the charge" was probably due to the circumstance that Quintino did not dine once at the hotel during his visit.

—Our River Plate friends are *impatient!* To explain the present state of affairs down there, the *River Plate Times* of the 6th inst. says "every new country must be subject to occasional slackings of spirit in take breath awhile." Quite true, colleague, take it more frequently and perhaps you will see your way more clearly!

—There were 1,751 shipping arrivals at Montevideo last year from foreign ports of which 187 were steamers and 766 sailing vessels. The departures for foreign ports numbered 1,016 steamers and 654 sailing vessels total 1,670. The coasting and river arrivals were 1,748 steamers and 1,877 sailing vessels; departures 1,702 steamers and 1,925 sailing vessels.

—One of our River Plate exchanges says that comment has been aroused over the circumstance that neither the Spanish nor Portuguese minister had attended any of the festivities given in honor of Minister Bacyava, although invited. But it is not so strange as it appears, colleague; a minister must wait for the action of his government at home before formally recognizing a revolutionary government.

—The Brazilian man-of-war (*Kiachucko*) is certainly most unfortunate. It now appears that of the 25 stamen of that vessel which had been sent to Flores Island supposed to be attacked with influenza, 22 have turned out to be suffering from the worst form of beriberi, the other is suffering from a disease which Dr. David G. S. has diagnosed as *typhoid*, and he is not yet sure whether it be a case of yellow fever or simply bilious fever. —*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, February 15th.

—A girl was recently poisoned in Montevideo by taking too large a dose of anti-pyrim. The drug was placed under arrest, but was afterwards released as the fault did not appear to be at his door. According to the mother's statement, the physician was guilty of an act which should in the morning to visit the girl, but would not distinguish itself to make a visit at that hour. He simply wrote a prescription, containing morphine, without seeing the patient, and then when he strolled around to see her at 8:30 she was already dead. Such a man should be disgraced by his profession.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The government of Rio de Janeiro will shortly decree obligatory primary education.

—The improvements at Santos approved by Minister Barina are estimated to cost 293,000\$.

—The minister of marine, in consideration of the *bravo* at Maranhão, has suspended the order to remove the school of naval apprentices to Rio Grande do Norte.

—The municipal *intendente* of São Paulo signed a contract on the 15th for the preparation of a cadastral map of that city. The cost will reach the important sum of 55,000\$.

—O *Pará* says that two republican leaders are to invite the chiefs of the old parties to elect a director of the triumphant party in Rio de Janeiro, but does not explain which is the triumphant party.

—Upon the representation of the Italian consil that looks for registering refusals to accept naturalization were not opened in all the municipalities, the governor of São Paulo issued orders that the law was to be strictly complied with, and a register to be available in every municipality.

—In some of the towns in the south-west of Minas Gerais an export tax of 500 rs. per kilo. is levied on licent others ridge sellers of fat hogs and harem to pay \$8 per head and 2\$ per arroba respectively. By these means it is expected to keep pork and harem at prices which meet the views of consumers.

—At a place called Amio Grande, near Herval, Rio Grande do Sul, a family of five persons was murdered by robbers. Two of the victims were children of 4 and 6 years of age. The journal publishing this horrible story states that there are good chances of arresting the criminals, and it is to be hoped Judge Lynch will try the case.

—By order of the governor of Piauí the committee in charge of a subscription for building a theatre at the capital deposited 20,000\$ in the state treasury, which is to be used in paying employees. The state allows 8 per cent. interest and repays the money in four instalments, but it will take 8 per cent. off the salaries due employees, if these want prompt payment.

—We see that Laura Solórz, a secretary in the war department we believe, telegraphed in Pará on the 29th ult. that the ministry was firm and united. On the morning of the 1st, the same secretary confirmed his previous telegram, adding inconsequently, however, that Sr. Demétrio Ribeiro had offered his resignation "because of doctrinal scruples." He omitted to announce the modification in the banking monopoly decree.

—The January receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 18,124,970 for the city and 36,903,750 for the rest of the state, against 15,519,805 and 35,249,010 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The people of Curitiba, Paraná, met in assembly on the 20th and dismissed the executive committee of the town, because it had proceeded against the "fundamental principles of the republican system."

—Not a single candidate for the position of director of public instruction in the State of Minas Gerais was considered worthy, and the vice governor has applied to the minister of the interior to suggest a proper person for the place.

—The 2nd patriotic battalion of Santos, which was only a short time ago organized, will be dissolved. If this means that the patriotism of Santos is on the wane, it is time to telegraph for Walter.

—A Campinas, S. Paulo, journal states that some wag recently sent a telegram to the police delegate of a town called Mococa in that state in which he declared that Gen. Deodoro was a prisoner, the monarchy proclaimed, the Emperor invited to return and much blood shed. The people of Mococa were quite equal to the change; they cheered for the imperial family in the streets, the republican municipal authorities prepared to turn over their powers to their imperial predecessors and the other authorities were quite ready to submit to imperial rule. This is all considered a joke but it is something more besides. It is an illustration of the sincerity of people who can adopt themselves to any revolution at a moment's notice.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—Dr. Enchank da Cunha has been at last fixed by an appointment as president of a commission to study the central railway system of the country.

—A telegram from the capital of Paraná dated on the 13th states that a concession had been granted for a railway from that city through the Assunguy and Ribeira valleys to the coast near a place called Aperturas.

—The commission of engineers appointed by the government to investigate the projected railway connections in the northern states left for their field of operations on the 10th inst. The head-quarters of the commission will be Limerio, in the state of Pernambuco.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway is called for the 19th to consider a proposition, which, "if accepted, will lead to the dissolution of the company." This is probably the scheme of "pooling" the Leopoldina and other companies to which we have already referred.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway, called for the 19th, was rather disorderly. When the hour was reached the president of the company declared there was no quorum; this was contested and a president *de facto* appointed, who verified the truth of the president's declaration and the meeting was declared postponed amid confusion. The Leopoldina ring is bound to capture the property, in spite of such delays.

#### COFFEE NOTES.

—The Antwerp coffee exchange declared 40 francs per share dividend for 1889 and carried 200,000 francs to reserve fund. According to Messrs James Cook & Co, the registered sales for the year were 499,250 bags only.

—On the 19th the coffee factors held a meeting here and a committee was appointed to organize crop estimates. It was decided to meet in each November to estimate the crop prospects and again in the following February to verify the estimates made.

—The apparent consumption in this country [United States] for the past twelve months, as indicated by the warehouse deliveries at all the seaports, with comparisons for the past three years, has been:

	1889	1888	1887
bags ...	2,649,780	2,551,402	2,247,281

—Shipping and Commercial List, New York, Jan. 5th.

—According to the New York Shipping and Commercial List the visible supply of coffee for the world on January 1st last was:

	bags.
Stock in Europe, all kinds.....	1,354,000
Afloat (do) from Brazil.....	420,000
do do East.....	70,000
Visible supply, Rio and Santos, United States.....	441,000
Stock, other kinds, do.....	85,229
Afloat from East do.....	45,000
Stock in Rio.....	222,000
do Santos.....	257,000
against December 1st.....	2,894,229
do January 1st, 1889.....	2,751,289
	3,073,107

## LOCAL NOTES

—Carnival Monday and Tuesday were declared holidays by the central government.

—The Treasury advertises that it will sell up the "Sport Club" on the 28th.

—A chief and two assistants have been appointed for the projected colonies in Brazilian Guiana.

—Of 717 immigrants from the northern states arrived here during the first fortnight in February, 570 enlisted in the army.

—The Rheims Aires geographical society has undertaken the study of the African question. Much good may it do them!

—There is a furt in Rio Grande do Norte called the "Fort of the Holy Magi Kings." The sooner the name is changed, the better.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias*, Gen. Deodora has been a victim of influenza, but the attack was quickly overcome by the attendant physician.

—The *Diário do Commercio* mentions a report that the minister of interior at the cabinet meeting on the 15th deprecated any insupportable manifestations upon Sr. Baccayva's return.

—A decree dated on the 15th provides that the presiding judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, shall be elected annually; a majority of votes carrying the appointment.

—Those municipal regulations were too much even for the *Journal do Commercio*, who promises to analyze them article by article, and pick out all the holes—which are many.

—That it may be generally known in England we mention that a journal of Oporto has changed its name from *O Commercio Portuguez* (Portuguese Commerce) to *Onze de Janeiro* (January 11th) as a protest against the British affront.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the cabinet ministers came to an agreement on the 15th that they would not ask, one of the other, positions for office-seekers. Now this is all wrong. To whom can the candidates apply for *empêchos*?

—It is asserted by various persons recently arriving here from Europe that the excitement over the Anglo-Portuguese controversy is much greater in Rio than in Lisbon. Can it be that some of our local celebrities are working up all this hub-bub for personal ends?

—A distinguished *maestro* went and offered Gen. Deodora a composition of his called "Hymno Deodora." It is said the general thanked the *maestro* for his delicate and patriotic present. After which it is probable the private secretary filed it away in the kitchen-store.

—The nervous anxiety to commence everything anew produces most ridiculous occurrences. One of the new sanitary regulations forbids dentists to "practice operations that demand special knowledge." They must therefore neither draw teeth nor fill them, under the regulations.

—A child, 1½ years old, was crushed by a tramcar on the morning of the 10th. The driver of the car made his escape as usual. We have said again and again that until these tram-drivers are promptly punished, when guilty of negligence, there will be no safety in the streets of Rio.

—According to a local journal, republican France has gone to enlighten China for a financial measure. France projects the coinage of nickels with holes in the centre precisely like the Chinese "cash," which may be strung on wires and passed from hand to hand. We have heard it mentioned somewhere that the word was "marching."

—The "Sociedade Central de Imigração" wants the civil ceremony of marriage to precede the religious, lest unsuspicious clergymen may find themselves humbugged. The demand of the society is well put, for the religious ceremony has so long been the only one that innocent persons might well be misled.

—Dr. Laíslão Netto is to receive 5,000\$ in satisfaction of an arrangement made with what the *Pais*, in noticing the matter, calls "the happily extinct Imperial government." Sr. Netto should prove his never-to-be-doubted republican sympathies by refusing a sum that leads to such a criticism.

—Sr. Ubaldino do Amaral has resigned the position of inspector of the custom house, and is succeeded by Sr. Antonio Joaquim de Souza Botafogo, recently private secretary of the minister of finance. Sr. Botafogo issued a manifesto to the city upon taking charge of his office, which dispels all doubts that his administration is to be energetic.

—Quite a serious fire broke out about 7 a. m. on the 18th in the furniture shop No. 64 Rua do Ouvidor, spreading to the houses on each side and to the rear of the buildings on the Rua do Rosário. The fire originated in a room where *pinus* was stored. One of the saddest features of the fire was the destruction of a quantity of goods that a man had got together for his approaching marriage.

—We presume that the "patriotic battalion" will have a newspaper man along with it, and he will be one of the staff of the *Diário do Commercio*.

—A medico-legal assistance for lunatics has been organized and a director-general appointed. If it were not necessary, it would not have been organized.

—A telegram dated Montevideo on the 14th states that 22 of the crew of the *Rochelo* had been left by the ship at the Ilha das Flores *lastrado* suffering from *kori-kori*.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* the sinking fund of the new Minas loan is 10 per cent. Under such circumstances the price of 96 per cent. is not so very "magnificent."

—Sr. Laíslão Netto says that just as the great cathedrals in Europe were raised stone by stone, so does he hope to organize a museum home by home. Do give Sr. Laíslão a home!

—As there is no longer a state church, the minister of marine has dispensed with chaplains. But how about no bell on Fridays, according to the tables of rations, Sr. Wandellouk?

—The minister of the interior is credited with the intention of reinstating several of the employees of that department who were retired by his predecessor. What will he do with the go men?

—A blasé man in the *Diário de Notícias* is so tired of every actual form of religion that he would like a new one, if you please. Why not try the worship of Comte, or Monism, or Castro Lopes?

—The Lisbon patriots were prepared to give a warm reception to a clown in a circus there, supposing him to be an Englishman; fortunately he could show American colors, and was then most enthusiastically received.

—Two literary ladies having been discussing the question whether the toucan eats lard, or only consumes fruit, Dr. Gulli has settled the matter by declaring the lig-billed rascal enjoys a tender bird quite as much as he does a human.

—Dr. João Baptista Marques has declared publicly that, although he is a convinced monarchist, he is persuaded that Gen. Deodoro will see that justice is done the owners of the tenement establishments, known as *catálogos*, who have been striven up by the recent municipal regulations.

—On the 17th January a French citizen named Delhomme was arrested as a thief, and on the 14th February the police advise the press that it was the result of a "lamentable equivocation!" If M. Delhomme is satisfied with so tardy a redress, *acabou-se a questão*. In our backward Anglo-Saxon countries, a suit for false imprisonment would have been in order.

—Although the minister of agriculture has no doubts as to the services rendered by Engineer Joaquim Alvares dos Santos-Souza to establish the republic, nor as to his professional abilities, he thinks, on the whole, the engineer had better apply to the chiefs of various services subject to the department upon whose nomination the minister will endeavor to find him a place.

—The *Diário do Commercio* is persuaded that one need seek no further than the Iberian peninsula for every crime attainable by weak human nature. Portugal has defied England's army, navy and gold, and Spain declines to kick up a row while the Argentin is a woman and the King a baby. And we might add that Maracajá declined to fight insurgents because they were brothers.

—We do not like to criticize, as some of our sensitive colleagues consider criticism as sedition, or enmity to the republic, but it is our private opinion that the new 100 reis postage stamp is ugly enough to give Sobrady a pain in his stomach. If the Mint can not give us something in better taste, with less surface to lick, we shall petition for the privilege of stamping our letters with "S. P."

—On the 18th while a force of mounted police was waiting to escort a procession in S. Christovão, the ground gave way and down went one of the horses, the cavalierman luckily jumping off in time. The horse had gone into an old well that had been overgrown with grass, etc., and it required hours to extricate the poor beast. Fancy such an accident in the first city of South America!

—Concerning the use of sea-water for watering streets a Valparaíso gentleman writes as follows in the *Chilau Times* of January 25th: "So-called, that the streets should be well watered with sea water. This answers three purposes. It not only cools the streets, but they always retain a certain amount of moisture from its use, and by that means prevent so much dust being blown about, when there is any wind or extra traffic to disturb the streets; and last, but not least, the ozone which rises from the use of sea water is one of the healthiest gases that can be inhaled by either human being or animal. Sea water has been used now for years in some of the principal towns in England, where practicable, and is found in every way beneficial."

—The *Rochelo* arrived at Ilha Grande on the 20th, where her sick men will be landed.

—The secretary of the statistical department has resigned. A few weeks' experience satisfied him.

—The January immigrant arrivals numbered 2,028 at this port and 1,179 at Santos, a total of 3,207.

—The minister of the interior has decided to move the statistical experts to the old city palace and install the jury in the Senate Chamber.

—How would you like to be able to call yourself "Chief of the Treasury of the Bank of the United States of Brazil?" A regular A 1 denomination that?

—The ministers of war and marine are to have banquets in their honor at the Cassino before long. It will be a cold work when it can not show something in the manifestation line.

—A naval officer died in this city recently who kept in his honor the mortal remains of his two wives. A police surgeon examined the remains, which will now probably be buried.

—Two men killed, near Calcutta, 284 couple of snipe in four days. One of them killed 63½ couple in his own gun in one day. We should like to have Mr. Gex's report on this snipe story.

—On the 21st the inspector of the custom house dismissed 16 employees of the wharfage department, who are called "steers-coat workmen," and also the *convicte* in charge who was responsible for a vessel lying alongside the wharf at 10 a. m. and work not commenced.

—Sr. Paulo Couto, late private secretary of the minister of finance, has resigned that position, he declares, merely to devote all his energy to the development and interests of the Banco das Estações Unidas do Brazil. Some one must have been spreading reports to the contrary.

—Will the *Pais* tell us why it is that Sr. Baccayva found it necessary to ask permission to remain longer away on the 20th, in 21st inst., when it had been announced that he would make a trip to Mendoza and then leave Buenos Aires about March 6th on his return voyage?

—The *Journal do Commercio* hears that appeals against decisions of the municipal authorities will be considered by the government. This is precisely what was so severely criticised in imperial times. What are the courts for, if a man who considers himself wronged must go to the central government?

—A man determined to commit suicide by jumping from a ferry boat on the 20th. He therefore delivered to one of the passengers a letter announcing his intention, and the unfortunate passenger also, lately prevented the fool from jumping into the water! This was of course exactly what was desired.

—Sr. Cesarino Alvares, minister of the interior, has ordered that work on the Cathedral, which had been suspended by his predecessor, shall be resumed. The laborers this time will be careful how they complain about their wages, for they received a dreadful scare when Sr. Aristides Lobo ordered work to be stopped.

—The minister of agriculture has given an engineer employed by the department a rap over the knuckles. This government employee asked for a railway concession, but the minister says that even were there no other objections, it is prudent that engineers of the department should abstain from asking for privileges. Bravo! Sr. Francisco Glyceria!

—A telegram published here on the 22nd announced the death in Philadelphia of Mr. Charles J. Harrah, who was for many years a resident of this city. Mr. Harrah was interested with the late Jacob Hamilit in contracts for building sections of the D. Pedro II railway, and later was a partner in a commercial house. He was one of the original shareholders of the Botanical Garden tramway, in which company the foundation of his fortune was laid. Mr. Harrah was a resident of Philadelphia for some time past where he had occupied a prominent position in tramway matters.

—The following official names of the wards in the municipality of Rio should be brought into accord with the separation of church and state: Most Holy Sacrament; Our Lady of the Candelaria; St. Joseph; Our Lady of the Glory; St. John the Baptist of the Laguna; Our Lady of the Conception of the Gasôa; Our Lady of Loreto of Jacupemê; Sant'Anna; St. Anthony; and Santa Rita. Then come: Divine Holy Ghost; St. Francis Xavier of the Old Engine; Our Lady of the Conception of the New Engine; St. Christopher; St. James of Inhoima; Our Lady of the Apparition of Itajá; Our Lady of the Desert of Campo Grande; St. Saviour of the World of Guaratiba; Holy Cross; Our Lady of the Help of the Ilha do Governador; and Our Lord Good Jesus of the Mount of the Ilha de Paqueta. Every word is thus directly under the protection of the ex-state church.

—The new custom house inspector has moved over to Ilha Fiscal, in order to be nearer his field of duty.

—A decree dated on the 22nd granted the submarine cable between Pará and the United States to the French companies, "Général des Téléphones" and "Française des Télégraphes Submarins."

—Sr. Amaral, inspector of the custom house, having resigned the position was the victim of a manifestation by his former subordinates on the 15th, who wished the inspector to reconsider his decision. Sr. Amaral said he could not do it.

—We see by a circular letter of the director-general of the postoffice that the correspondence of clergymen, whether among themselves or with the civil authorities, will hereafter be considered as private, consequently they will have to pay postage.

—For the first time in many years the city was in charge of the police during the three days of Carnival, and, thanks to the appeal of the chief of police, everything seems to have gone off without any disorder. Some one for the Republic!

—At 9 p. m. on the 18th a precipitate colored man tried to leave a train at the Central station while it was in movement. His remains were gathered up with a spoon and carried to the Morgue in a bag, if one of the local journals is to be believed.

—The Brazilian coal company has requested the department of agriculture to give it the preference in the contract for supplying coal to the Central railway during the current year. The minister says the application "has no place," and we are quite of his opinion.

—Le *tribut Rôpékhon* having declared that a Frenchman who accepts mail naturalization in Brazil recovers his French citizenship upon his return to France, Sr. Fanny has considered it necessary to explain that such is not the case. The sooner the *Correio do Povo* goes for Sr. Fanny, whose enmity to the republic is thus proved, the better.

—For matrimonial purposes Rio will be divided into two districts. The 1st district will be presided over by Sr. Salgado Antonio Muniz Barreto de Aragão (the local press does not give the rest of the judge's name) and the 2nd by Sr. Ventura de Barros Leite Sampaio. The name of the second judge, Ventura means "luck" in English, is eminently appropriate to a man in charge of matrimonial ventures.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 21st says it hears that there is an authority at Guaratiba, near Rio, who is desirous of appearing as the chief of the locality, for which purpose a document is going the rounds for signatures. The inhabitants are informed that unless they sign, they will be considered friends to the monarchy, enemies to the republic, and will therefore be shot! The *Gazeta* says it is hard to believe this story!

—On the 18th the government published a long article in the *Diário Oficial*, deprecating any hasty opinions as to Sr. Baccayva's mission to the River Plate. As the treaty will be referred to the two national legislatures, it is claimed that it should not now be discussed, but should either Brazil or the Argentine Republic refuse its sanction, then the matter will be submitted to the arbitration of the president of the United States. In other words a very large sum of money has been spent with a special mission that could have been saved by signing the treaty at the foreign office here. But why not discuss it?

—Sr. Adolpho Fariyda Victorino da Costa having been elected a director of the Banco das Estações Unidas do Brazil, has resigned his berth as director-general of primary and secondary instruction in the capital. A director of public instruction ought to make a good bank director on the principle of *bons d'non tencendo*. He is to be succeeded by Barão de Ramiz Galvão, formerly tutor to the Comde d'En's children, who abandoned his little charges when the imperial family was deposed. Seeing the children thus left without any one to look after them, kind-hearted André Relongas decided on the spur of the moment to embark with them, which he did without the slightest preparation.

—On the 18th the *Journal do Commercio*, in referring to the speech made by the minister of war on the 15th, touches upon the restraint of the press and says: "Upon two occasions, in these columns, we attempted to manifest opinions which were supported by numerous groups; when we pointed out the necessity of a prompt convocation of the Constituent, friends of the government (zealous, perhaps, to an excess) said that so natural a desire was a certain indication of conspiracy; when we were moderately divergent from the ideas of the minister of finance relative to the organization of banks of issue, we heard it said that whosoever did not agree with such ideas devised to discredit the new institutions and were nothing but disguised monarchists."



[illegible]

## DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily telegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Market	Stock this morning	Receipts yesterday	Shipments for U. States	Exchange, commercial	Prices, Regular	Good and per to kilos.
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
do	14,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000

## WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Shipments for United States during the week	60,000 bags
do do Europe, etc.	10,000 "
Selling clearance for the United States	10,000 "
Steamer clearances for the United States	10,000 "
Clearance for Europe and elsewhere	10,000 "
Freights by steamer	10,000 "
Steamers loading for United States	10,000 "
Stocks Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	22,000 bags
Sales for United States during week	10,000 "
do Europe	10,000 "
Steamer shipments for United States	10,000 "
Shipments for Europe	10,000 "
Market quiet, but firm: Good Average	70,000 "
Steamers heading for United States	10,000 "

## Imports.

There have been moderate receipts since our last report and a fair amount of business is reported by buyers. One cargo of flour has arrived; the market has been very firm and all quotations are advanced, but the principal demand appears to run on city mills flour for southern export ports. No pine has come in and the market is nominally unchanged. Kerosene is rather higher and venison firm, but Lard has given way slightly for that all at once the spot quotations do not show so great a difference. Very heavy shipments and rather fewer receipts of native are probably the cause of the decline, although some little time must elapse before the former will become available for consumption. Bran has also declined sharply, but Italian Corn about maintains its position. Rice has advanced sharply and is firm at the advance. In Codfish a fair demand has continued through the week, and there being no receipts, stocks are reduced by some 9,000 packages. The market is steady, and quotations at retail are unchanged.

**Flour.**—During the week the River Plate millers have been trying out market with firm offers, but prices were above the ideas of buyers. Later on it is possible the city mills will have to meet a competition from the River, if, as reported, the cereal crops are so important.

Receipts since our last report are 5,500 bbls. per *Gladi Tidings* from Baltimore, and sales and withdrawals are estimated at about 4,500 bbls, leaving a stock in first hands of 20,000 bbls. American

1,500 "	Trieste
21,500 bbls.	
Brokers report the market very firm and quote:	
Trieste	14,750-15,000
Richmond 1st	15,000-15,250
do 2nd	15,000-15,250
Baltimore 1st	15,000-15,250
do 2nd	15,000-15,250
Western & Ind.	15,000-15,250
Chil.	15,000-15,250
River Plate	15,000-15,250
City Mills	15,000-15,250

**Pitch Pine.**—Receipts nil. Last sale was at about 33¢ per ton, and the market continues flat.

**White Pine.**—Quotations of 120 is, per ton are unchanged and the market is firm. There have been no receipts.

**Swedish Pine.**—Nothing new.

**Spruce Pine.**—Nothing to report.

**Kerosene.**—Quotations are a little higher, viz: 75¢ per barrel per case and the market is firm. Receipts nil.

**Lard.**—The market has given way for lard to arrive, while that on the spot remains about steady. Brokers quote lots at 46¢-50¢ per lb. and continue retail quotations at 60¢ rs. The receipts are 3,475 kegs, 1,700 cases per *Gladi Tidings* and 83 kegs from Portugal.

**Bran.**—Quotations for River Plate bran have been reduced to 18¢-19¢ per bag and city mills is quoted at about 18¢-19¢-20¢. There have been no receipts of foreign.

**Rosin.**—Receipts 300 bbls and quotations of 65¢-70¢ per bbl. as to may be continued.

**Turpentine.**—Quotations have been advanced to 50¢-55¢ per kilogramme. Receipts nil.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been 1,075 tons per *Gladi Tidings* from Cardiff

1,075 " " *Highlands* do  
2,745 " " *Widdoworth* do

to dealers and companies.

**Indian Corn.**—The market does not show any change and none has been received. We may still quote River Plate corn, as to quality and condition, at 25¢-30¢ per bag

**Hay.**—The *Meridian* brought 650 bales from Campana to a dealer. Brokers still quote at 65¢-65¢ per kilo.

**Cement.**—Receipts nil, and quotations are unchanged at 65¢-70¢ for British, 65¢-65¢ for German and 75¢-80¢ for French, per ton

**Rice.**—Quotations are advanced to 35¢ per bag 14 Rangon and 35¢-36¢ for other quotations, at which the market is firm. Receipts nil.

**Codfish.**—There is a fair demand and the market remains steady at unchanged quotations viz: 25¢-30¢ per tub for Canadian and 24¢-30¢ per case for Norwegian. Stocks are about 90,000 packages, and none has arrived during the week.

## BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair &amp; Co's Market Report, dated February 17th.

**SUGAR.**—In strong demand for home consumption and a few thousand bags *bruto* to arrive from Pernambuco have been sent to dealers at 17¢-18¢ per kilo. Holders of this Bahia sugar which represents the crop of 1889-90 ask much higher prices, there being every chance of an advance later on.

**Cocoa.**—Has been in good demand. Of the arrivals per steamer advised in our last report only 800 bags were put on the market and these fetched 48¢ per kilo, equal to 64¢ per cwt. During the past day or two about 2,000 bags have come in, for which same price is asked, but so far exporters show no desire to operate.

**Coffee.**—The finances and high pretensions of dealers have prevented a larger business, and only about 5,000 bags have changed hands at former prices, viz: 10¢-11¢ per kilo, for Nazeeth, and 10¢-11¢ for Chapala. The crop is now over and entries are almost nil. Stocks about 14,000 bags.

**Hides.**—No transactions have been effected and prices are nominal. Stock about 12,000 hides. A sale of 1,000 dry salted at 40¢ is, has just been reported.

**Peanut.**—The demand for good quality has continued, but for mixed lots there is less enquiry. Sales amount to about 20 tons at 18¢-19¢ per cwt. for better qualities and 18¢-19¢ for lots in more or less mixed. Stocks at about 20 tons consist mostly of the latter description.

**Rumwood and Bluewood.**—The market is very dull and quotations are nominal. Shipments are made on account of dealers.

**Timber.**—Unaltered as regards business, on the spot, but considerable purchases are being effected in the interior at advancing prices and planters have now cleared off almost all their crops. The total crop turns out to be smaller than last period, the lower grades falling out to a great extent on account of the drought.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVAL
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## VESSELS Afloat &amp; LOADING FOR EXPORT.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## VESSELS Afloat &amp; LOADING FOR EXPORT.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## VESSELS Afloat &amp; LOADING FOR EXPORT.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## VESSELS Afloat &amp; LOADING FOR EXPORT.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## VESSELS Afloat &amp; LOADING FOR EXPORT.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
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20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
Feb. 15	Don Br	South'lon 17d
16	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
17	Valparaiso	South'lon 17d
18	Don Br	South'lon 17d
19	Portugal Gt	South'lon 17d
20	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
21	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
22	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
23	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
24	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d
25	Thunda Gt	South'lon 17d

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

yield of the two crops together, is hardly expected to exceed six to six and a half million of bags, that of Rio being cited by the *Journal de Commercio* at 2½ millions. With regard to Java, it is reported that the weather has been unfavorable, and that the Government and private together, may not exceed 500,000 piculs, or less than an average yield.

February 22nd, 1890.

## BANKS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Company	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
<b>RAILWAYS</b>						
1,300,000\$	May - Nov	8	Inglaterra .....	200\$	195\$	—
1,500,000	Jan -	6 1/2	Campania de Catargala .....	200	190	—
1,113,200	Jun - July	6 1/2	José de Fôra and Fianc. ....	200	—	—
15,107,000	Apr - Oct	8 1/2	Leopoldina .....	200	180	187 1/2
£2,049,800	Jan -	5 - 0	do gold .....	£50	—	—
299,910	Jan - July	7	Matric .....	100	90 1/2	—
360,800	Apr - Oct	7	Rio das Flores .....	100	95 1/2	—
1,600,000	Feb - Aug	7	S. Isabel de Rio Pratin. ....	200	—	—
£137,000	Jan - July	6	do gold .....	£50	44 1/2	—
6,879,800	Mar - Sept	6	Sonotahona .....	100	80 1/2	88 1/2 - 89 1/2
£181,000	Apr - Oct	6	do gold .....	£50	45 1/2	—
650,000	Jan - July	7	União Valenciana .....	200	140	—
<b>TRAMWAYS</b>						
431,553	Jan - July	6	Carri-Urbano .....	500	490	—
797,500	Jan -	7	do .....	100	107 1/2	—
450,000	Feb - Aug.	6	Niteroi gold .....	£20	19 1/2	—
301,000	Apr - Oct	7	Pernambuco .....	200	—	—
25,500	Jan - July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro .....	200	190	190
278,000	Jan -	6 1/2	Yagu Label .....	200	19 1/2	—
<b>SHIPPING</b>						
1,377,300	May - Nov	4	Perry .....	100	100 1/2	—
	Apr - Oct	5 1/2	Central Naval .....	200	160	—
784,000	Jan - July	6	Qui .....	200	162	—
1,500,000	Mar - Sept	6 1/2	Rio Uruguay .....	200	—	—
<b>MINES</b>						
2,000,000	Feb - Aug	7	Almaga .....	50	16 1/2	—
960,000	Jan - July	8	Banbury .....	100	—	—
400,000	May - Nov.	7	Bon Fina .....	100	—	—
1,100,000	Apr - Oct	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	90 1/2	104 1/2
740,000	Jan -	7 1/2	Carmex .....	100	2 1/2	—
358,000	Jan -	7	Compañia Industrial .....	100	10 1/2	—
90,000	May - Nov	8	Industria Union .....	100	—	—
£155,000	Jan - July	6	Petrol Inca .....	£20	14	—
300,000	Apr - Oct	7	S. Grande .....	100	11	—
111,000	Jan - July	7	S. José .....	100	2 1/2	—
250,000	Jan -	8	S. Salvador .....	100	1 1/2	—
£15,000	Jan - Dec	7	S. João .....	200	—	—
300,000	May - Nov	7	S. Paulo de Vitoria .....	100	—	—
260,000	Mar - Sept	7	S. Pedro de Vitoria .....	100	—	—
107,000	Jan - July	7	S. Jeronymo (gold) .....	100	—	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
200,000	Mar - Sept.	8	Archimedes .....	200	—	—
500,000	Apr - Oct.	8	Cambridge (Rubber) .....	200	—	—
£200,000	Jan -	7 1/2	Central de Rodoçes, gold .....	£50	—	—
150,000	Feb - Aug	8	Construção .....	100	—	—
75,000	Jan - July	8	Elevador F. de L. Hambro .....	100	12 1/2	31 1/2
498,800	Jan -	8	Dowas B. Pedro H. ....	200	1 1/2	—
1,000,000	May - Sept	6 1/2	El Lave e Cal Macabé .....	200	—	—
£150,000	Jan - Nov	7	Lavoura Ind. e Colon. ....	£20	—	—
200,000	Jan -	7	Melhoramentos P. de N. ....	200	—	—
600,000	Jan - July	8	Nacional de Bess .....	200	10 1/2	—
100,000	Apr - Oct.	8	Nova Indústria .....	200	100 1/2	—
300,000	Mar - Sept.	8	Plano Industrial S. Theoria .....	100	100	—
300,000	Jan -	6 1/2	Serviço Maritimo .....	100	100	100 1/2

## RAILWAYS 2199

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Company	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
<b>RAILWAYS</b>						
1,300,000\$	May - Nov	8	Inglaterra .....	200\$	195\$	—
1,500,000	Jan -	6 1/2	Campania de Catargala .....	200	190	—
1,113,200	Jun - July	6 1/2	José de Fôra and Fianc. ....	200	—	—
15,107,000	Apr - Oct	8 1/2	Leopoldina .....	200	180	187 1/2
£2,049,800	Jan -	5 - 0	do gold .....	£50	—	—
299,910	Jan - July	7	Matric .....	100	90 1/2	—
360,800	Apr - Oct	7	Rio das Flores .....	100	95 1/2	—
1,600,000	Feb - Aug	7	S. Isabel de Rio Pratin. ....	200	—	—
£137,000	Jan - July	6	do gold .....	£50	44 1/2	—
6,879,800	Mar - Sept	6	Sonotahona .....	100	80 1/2	88 1/2 - 89 1/2
£181,000	Apr - Oct	6	do gold .....	£50	45 1/2	—
650,000	Jan - July	7	União Valenciana .....	200	140	—
<b>TRAMWAYS</b>						
431,553	Jan - July	6	Carriochos .....	500	490	—
797,500	Jan -	7	do .....	100	107 1/2	—
450,000	Feb - Aug.	6	Niteroi gold .....	£20	19 1/2	—
301,000	Apr - Oct	7	Pernambuco .....	200	—	—
25,500	Jan - July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro .....	200	190	190
278,000	Jan -	6 1/2	Val de Lodi .....	200	19 1/2	—
<b>SHIPPING</b>						
1,377,300	May - Nov	4	Perry .....	100	100 1/2	—
<b>MINING</b>						
784,000	Apr - Oct	5 1/2	Central Minas Geraes .....	200	160	—
1,500,000	Jan - July	6	Que. and .....	200	142	—
200,000	Mar - Sept	6 1/2	Rio Oyama .....	200	—	—
<b>MINES</b>						
2,000,000	Feb - Aug	7	Almaga .....	50	16 1/2	—
900,000	Jan - July	8	Banbury .....	100	—	—
400,000	May - Nov.	7	Bom Fim .....	100	—	—
1,100,000	Apr - Oct	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	90 1/2	104 1/2
740,000	Jan -	7 1/2	Catanga .....	100	2 1/2	—
358,000	Jan -	7	Com. Minas Industrial .....	100	10 1/2	—
900,000	May - Nov	6	Industria Alameda .....	100	—	—
£155,000	Apr - July	6	Petrop. Imp. .....	£20	14	—
300,000	Apr - Oct	7	S. Grande .....	100	11	—
111,000	Jan - July	7	S. José .....	100	2 1/2	—
250,000	Jan -	8	S. Christoph .....	100	—	—
£15,000	Jan - Dec	7	S. João .....	200	1 1/2	—
300,000	May - Nov	7	S. Paulo .....	100	—	—
260,000	Mar - Sept	7	S. Pedro de Macoris .....	100	—	—
107,000	Jan - July	7	S. Jeronymo (gold) .....	100	—	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
200,000	Mar - Sept.	8	Archimedes .....	200	—	—
500,000	Apr - Oct.	8	Campania (Rubio) gold .....	200	—	—
£200,000	Jan -	7 1/2	Central de Rios, gold .....	£50	—	—
150,000	Feb - Aug	8	Construção .....	100	—	—
75,000	Jan - July	8	Elevador F. de L. Hambro .....	100	12 1/2	31 1/2
498,800	Jan -	8	Duques II Pedro H. ....	200	1 1/2	—
1,000,000	May - Sept	6 1/2	Est. Lys e Cal. Macabi .....	200	—	—
£100,000	Jan - Nov	7	Lavoura Ind. e Colon. ....	£20	—	—
200,000	Jan -	6	Melhoramentos P. de N. ....	200	—	—
600,000	Jan - July	7	Nacional de Bess .....	200	10 1/2	—
100,000	Apr - Oct.	8	Nova Imbuita .....	100	100 1/2	—
300,000	Mar - Sept.	7	Plano Inclind. S. Theoria .....	100	100	—
300,000	Jan -	6 1/2	Serviço Maritimo .....	100	100 1/2	—

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2,403,000†	2,400,000†	145,821\$	Alhambra .....	18
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Colonel de Vassouris	....
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with Dec 31	1991, 1992 \$	Agri. Total on the Vassouris	....
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## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1863Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 25	Tamir	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Mar. 6	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the office.

For freight, passages and other information apply to  
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1,  
SobradoG. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:  
FINANCE Captain Baker..... 3 Apr  
ALLIANÇA " Beers

The line packet

## ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 15th March at 10 a.m. to  
NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND  
ST. THOMAS

## Passage Rates

	Cabin	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	— "

For passages and information apply to  
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6 Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Horrox.....	Feb. 25th
Sirius.....	March 1st

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Mackelene.....	Feb. 25th
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For Southern coast Ports:

Cavouir.....	Weekly
Chatham.....	
Canning.....	
or Cabral.....	

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.  
For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MCGAW &amp; Co.

82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka.....	February 28th
Ruapehu.....	April 11th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic.....	March 14th
Tonic.....	" 27th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TEsseux and Plymouth.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Potosi.....	March 7th
Galicia.....	" 21st
John Elder.....	April 4th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio,

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
of each month to  
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	1st class	3rd class
" New York via Bremen.....	1st class	3rd class
" London.....	1st class	3rd class

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega No. 60. . . . . Rua de Lamer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated  
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated  
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 15, Rua da Imperatriz	São Paulo: 14 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 129, Rua das Antilhas	Buenos Aires: 117, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 191 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Suito, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,  
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,  
USEPROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,  
(Liquor)

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain. In Liver and Kidney Troubles. In Scarceness and Sick Headache. In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. In Inactivity, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools. It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELLS &amp; Co.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

## SAUCE,

## WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea &amp; Perrins

Ask for LEA &amp; PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cruise &amp; Blackwell, London, &amp;c., &amp;c.; and by Grocers and Oulmen throughout the World.

## TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamboa No. 10 & 12.  
Telephone Call, No. 30.THE CELEBRATED  
PETROPOLIS BEER.

[CERVEJA NACIONAL]

is unrivalled among the national products of Brazil and is equal to any of the imported articles. The widely known Petropolis brewery has now been in operation for

Twenty-one years

and its special brands of

SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,

CERVEJA ESPECIAL,

DOPPEL BIER and DUPLA PRETA

are the fruit of long experience in the manufacture of a beer adapted to this climate.

Orders received at Petropolis, or at No. 61, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

F. J. Lindscheid.

## Superior Copying Paper.

A fine grade of cream Japanese copying paper, extra strong and light, for sale at this office.

## DEAFNESS

A person who was cured of deafness and moves in the head of a years' standing by a simple remedy will send its description gratis to any person applying to: Nicholson, 1, 571, Sanmargol Street, Buenos Aires.

## TREASURY STATEMENT.

A few copies of *The Rio News* of January 7th containing the first Treasury Statement of the Provisional Government—most important for its exposure of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this post, may still be obtained at this office.

## The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of the principal events leading to the American Revolution, for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
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